

# SPORTS



Over a thousand skiing enthusiasts of all ages attended the New Year Manzhosov track, 30 km race outside Moscow, launched by the Manzhosov family, all of them competitive skiers. Viktor Firsov was the top male compeller, and well-known Lyubov Lyadova took the women's event.

Photo by Sergei Proskov

## KARPOV GETS ANOTHER OSCAR

World chess champion Anatoly Karpov was awarded his eighth Oscar in the 15th annual survey by the Yugoslav "Vjesnik" paper naming the world chess ten top.

Earlier, the other finalists were American Robert Fischer (three), Boris Spassky (twice), Mikhail Tal, both from the USSR, and Bengt Larsson, of Denmark.

## USSR MAKES TOP EUROPEAN FOOTBALL STANDINGS

Oleg Blokhin, from Kiev, and Ranaiz Shengelia and Alexander Chivardzo, both from Tbilisi, were named among the ten top European footballers of 1981 in a "Franco-Football" weekly survey.

Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, West Germany, who is with Bayern, got his second successive "Gold Ball" prize for the European player of the year. The rest of the top ten placed this way: Paul Breitner (Bayern), Bernd Schuster, also of West Germany, now playing for Spanish Barcelona, Michel Platini (St. Etienne, France), Blokhin (Kiev Dynamo), Dino Zoff (Juventus, Italy), Shengelia and Chivardzo (both Tbilisi Dynamo), Layern Bradley (Juventus, Italy) and John York (Ipswich, Britain) shared the ninth and tenth places.

The prize, instituted in 1956, was awarded to Lev Yashin (Moscow Dynamo) in 1963 and Blokhin in 1975.

J. Kuyff, of Holland, was the only one to master a hat-trick.

In the survey each sports

writer polled names of three top players, the first getting three points, second, two and third, one.



Vladimir Shavlov, from Moscow Spartak, won an equestrian event entered by budding Moscow riders.

Photo by Ilya Grahovskiy

## THERE WAS UNCOMPROMISING STRUGGLE, SAYS COACH

The eight top basketball men's clubs to vie for the national championship are the Central Army Club and Kiev Stroitel, now level at 40 points each after 22 games, Moscow Dynamo (36), Spartak and Kiev Army Club (33 each), Riga VEF (32) and Vilnius Statba (31).

The head national side coach, Alexander Gomelsky, commented on the preliminary stages. There was a real uncompromising struggle.

Our leading internationals and candidates for the national side did fairly well, among them veterans Stanislav Yeryomin, Anatoly Myshkin, Sergei Tarakanov and Andrei Lopov, from the Central Army Club, Vladimir Tkachenko and Alexander Bostenniy, from Kiev Stroitel, Gennady Kapustin and Sergei Kuznetsov, from Spartak, Nikolai Derugin, from Tbilisi Dynamo, Valdis Valters, from Riga (though not yet fully recovered from an injury), and Sergei Jovatsa. We are still laying much store by their performance.

There was good play from budding athletes like the promising Alexander Karavayev (22, height 212 cm), from Spartak, Valdis Homicus (190), from Zalgiris, 21-year-old Andrei Tyubin (201), from Spartak, and Sergei Popov (200), from Moscow Dynamo, Andrei Jakolovs (20, 195), from Riga, and Arvidas Sabonis (213), from Zalgiris, and Igor Migliniks (193), from Riga, both aged 17. They will all be called up to the national side which will start training for the August world championship in Colombia after the national events conclude.

## ICE-HOCKEY NEWS

Canada drew with Czechoslovakia, 3-3, taking the world junior championship. Czechoslovakia followed second and Finland third, ahead of the USSR.

Moscow Spartak gained the Spengler Cup in Switzerland, winning all their four games with a 27-9 goal difference.

## ATHLETIC RECORDS CERTIFIED

The International Amateur Athletic Federation has registered as world records the mark of 4 min 20.38 set in the mile set by Lyudmila Vessolkova (USSR) on September 13, 1981 in Bologna, Italy, and Bulgaria's Antoanela Todorova's (aerobic throw of 71 m 88 cm (August 13, Zagreb).

Federation Secretary General John Holt, of Britain, said Briton Sebastian Coe's 800 m record was set at 1.41.73. The time recorded earlier was 1.41.72 but a later examination placed it at 1.41.72, and it was decided to go for the 1.41.73 mark as more complying with the Federation regulations.

The other achievements included Sebastian Coe's 3,473.33 over the mile (August 19, Zurich), another Coe's best of 2.12.18 in the 1,000 m (11 July, Oslo), Steve Ovett's 3.48.40 in the mile (August 26, Koblenz), Coe's 3.47.33 in the mile (August 27, Brussels), Japanese Toshio Seko's 1 hr 1.4 min 55.8 sec over 25 km (March 22, Christchurch), his 30 km mark of 1.20.18.8, also set there on the same day, American Ronaldo Nemechil's 12.03 in the 110 m hurdles (August 10, Zurich), and France's Thierry Vigneron's vault mark of 580 cm set on June 20, at Macon.

## SPORTS PANORAMA-82

(Continued from page 1)

In end in February and early March in Krasnoyarsk, Divnogorsk and Norilsk. These spots involve over 1,500 top competitors in biathlon, Alpine skiing, speedskating, luge, sliding, ski jumps, combined event, figure skating and ice hockey.

Precisely a month later, in April, the first finals of the 3rd Youth Games will get underway, drawing competitors from all Union republics, Moscow and Leningrad. Altogether 12,000 participants will compete in the Olympic sports, including sambo and chess, housed in the best facilities of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Tallinn, Alma-Ata, Yerevan, Tashkent, Riga, Novosibirsk, Dnepropetrovsk, Ulyanovsk, Zaporozhye and Donetsk.

The Soviet Union will also enter 77 world championships and 17 world cups, and 45 European championships and 54 European cups.

The USSR is planning to host the world championship of underwater speed swimming in Moscow on August 24-30, and in biathlon in Raubicht on February 8-14. Top world scramblers will compete in Kishinev on July 31-August 1. On August 24-31 Kiev will be the location for the aircraft models championship, and Vyborg will host the European motorboat racing championship on July 22-26.

The USSR will also attend the European Winners Cups and European Cup Holders in the games as well as some hundred international tournaments, among them such popular ones as the Ivan Poddubny Graeco-Roman wrestling memorial, the Moscow rowing regatta, the Znamenky brothers athletics memorial, and the Northern Holiday contest.



The Central Army Club went down to Moscow Dynamo, 3-2, in a thrilling national women's championship encounter, but still lead the ratings after the first stage of the 44th championship.

Photo by Pyotr Seigeyev

## INFORMATION

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## USSR-Poland: trade cooperation continues

The USSR and Poland have signed a protocol in Moscow for bilateral trade and payment during 1982.

Soviet exports will continue to fulfill a significant portion of Poland's needs in the basic types of fuels and raw materials. The Soviet Union will supply oil, natural gas, raw materials containing iron, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, timber, cotton and engineering products, including lathes, mining equipment, road construction machines, motor vehicles, tractors and agricultural machines.

Poland in return will supply the USSR with machine-tool equipment, transportation means, road construction machinery, equipment for the chemical industry, agricultural machines, and other products.

Given the difficult situation facing the Polish economy, the Soviet government has agreed to permit Poland to pay for her Soviet imports on credit loaned at a discount.

## SISTER CITIES

Lisbon. Hundreds of Soviet cities are now twins with many other cities in the world. This well-knit family has been joined by another pair, when the Moldavian city of Tiraspol becomes the sister city with the Portuguese city of Santarem. These are the first sister cities in the history of relations between the two countries.

(Continued on page 2)

By air - from Moscow

## OUR COUNTRY'S WORKING DAY

The Soviet Union takes only 24 hours to produce:

- 3,740 million kilowatt-hours of electric energy;
- 1,348 million cubic metres of natural gas;
- 6,000 cars and trucks;
- 6,000 apartments for 28,000 people.

This is the rate in which our country has started the new year.



## YOUNG ARTISTS AWARDED

At Friendship House in Moscow awards were given to Soviet schoolchildren, who won the J. Nehru drawing competition.

This competition is held every year by the Indian magazine "Shankar's Weekly". In the 26 years since it was instituted, three million children from different countries have entered the competition.

In Delhi, there is an exhibition hall, which contains the largest collection of children's

pictures. For the first time in 1982, Soviet children sent in entries and the jury awarded the Gold Medal to a Russian schoolgirl Marina Voskanyants, who is now drawing animated cartoons. Since then, more than 500 other Soviet children received the honourable awards presented from this competition.

The association of the literary and artistic workers for children at the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship with

Foreign Countries constantly sends collections of pictures by children to the competition, and every year Friendship House holds a ceremony presenting these awards. This time, awards were given to children who entered their drawings in 1979. The J. Nehru Gold Medal was won by Svetlana Valuyeva, who attends classes at the art studio of the Stroitel House of Culture in Moscow. 80 other Soviet children received awards in the competition.

• Elena Allava and Ira Yakovleva of kindergarten No. 29 from Leningrad have won the silver medals.

• Drawings by winners of the competition.

Photos by Boris Paliusov.

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### DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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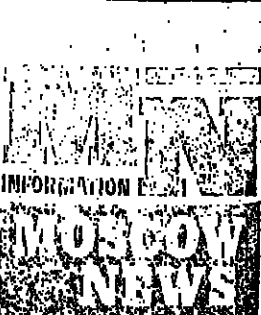
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The Salvadoran junta soldiers practice their knowledge gained from American instructors.

Photo Prensa Latina-TASS

## FACTS and EVENTS

• The Mexican government recalled its Ambassador to the United States, Hugo R. Margain, in protest against the immigration policies of the American government. Temporary permits to live in the United States were cancelled, affecting nearly 143 thousand Mexican workers.

• The US newspaper "Action" reports that over the past four years, the Israeli arms exports have increased 4.5 times and stood at 2,000 million dollars in 1981. The newspaper estimates that in the past five years the Israeli arms sales will increase at an annual rate of 35 per cent.

• For seventeen years the Japanese have been building the world's longest tunnel, linking the islands of Honshu and Hokkaido. Two teams of 1,400 people each are presently engaged on the project. The "Sagami Ditch" magazine forecasts that the 50-mile tunnel will be completed in 1983.

## THREE YEARS OF REVIVAL IN KAMPUCHEA

Phnom Penh. Three years ago the Kampuchean people overthrew the pro-Peking genocidal regime and established a new society based on genuine democracy and social justice. The country has achieved spectacular progress in all the spheres of public life, stressed the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Heng Samrin, in an interview to a TASS correspondent during Kampuchea's national holiday.

The country's prestige in the international arena is growing. At the moment, it is recognized by more than thirty countries. International reactions, led by Washington and Peking, still clinging to their futile attempts of interfering in the peaceful work of the Kampuchean people. However, manoeuvres from enemies of Kampuchea's revolution are doomed to failure. The solidarity with Kampuchea on the part of the fraternal countries of the socialist community and of all the progressive peace-loving forces is a reliable guarantee of its independence and sovereignty.

Washington. Sanctions is not the right thing to persuade the USSR, said H. Schmidt, to K. Reagan during their recent talks concerning the Polish development's impact on relations with the Soviet Union. Their joint statement indicates the conference agreed that Poland should be allowed to settle her problems without interference from outside. Still they try to dictate to the Polish leadership on how and with whom the country's internal affairs should be settled. A re-

(Continued on page 3)



POLISH FOREIGN  
MINISTER MEETS DIPLOMATS

Warsaw. The Polish Foreign Minister, Józef Gzyrak, met the heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Warsaw. According to the PAP news agency, he informed them of the Polish stand regarding international issues and on the country's general situation. He emphasized the progress underway returning life to normal throughout the country, and said he was satisfied that most countries regarded the Polish with understanding. He stressed the importance of economic aid to

Poland, particularly from the Soviet Union, and declared that his country intended to continue to follow the policies of détente, cooperation and peace. The Polish government continues the arrangement of industrial activities in the country. Coal production commenced at the Piat mine, and the daily extraction of coal in Poland has reached 600 thousand tonnes, the largest rate for December and January. Power supplies have attained their planned rates.

## MITTERRAND'S STATEMENT

Paris. President Mitterrand of France told a meeting of the Council of Ministers that food aid to Poland must not be stopped on any account. He stressed that France will strictly observe

all the contracts on food aid to Poland. The French side also intends to continue talks with the Polish authorities on the forms of additional aid.

## MEETING BETWEEN U.S. AND PRG LEADERS

(Continued from page 1)

sumption of normal relations with Poland is in fact being made conditional on a preliminary implementation of NATO's demands to Poland.

The statement speaks of the leaders' resolve to establish effective control over armaments. In a commentary regarding this part of the statement R. Reagan implied that the USA proposed

to continue the nuclear arms talks in Europe that started on November 30, 1981. On the other hand, he claimed, contrary to the facts, that the USSR has yet not given a "constructive reply" to the American proposals.

In fact the Soviet Union provided a clear answer. Naturally, this answer outlines the Soviet position and is at variance with the US position.

## DISMISSED OVER EEC COMMUNIQUE

Athens. The Greek government has announced the resignation of the Deputy Foreign Minister A. Fotilas who took part in the EEC ministers' discussions, concerning the so-called Polish question and signed a final communique that attacked the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

A. Fotilas presented the government with the meeting's

results. It was then decided to relieve him of his post, as he exceeded his mandate by signing such a communique. An official spokesman for the Greek government said the government did not consider itself bound by the terms of the communique adopted in Brussels, since the document did not follow their position.

## SISTER CITIES

(Continued from page 1)

Founded by Suworov, Tiraspol will soon celebrate its bicentennial, while Santarén is six hundred years older. Age differences do not hinder this friendship. Recently a delega-

tion of citizens from Santarén returned after visiting Moldavia. The city's Mayor Ladislav Teles Bota, who headed the delegation, has expressed confidence that the example of Santarén and Tiraspol will be followed by other Portuguese and Soviet cities, as such links aid nations in learning more about each other.



The Pentagon comes to Western Europe: "Happy New Year Buddy, I've brought you a security present!" Drawing by I. Offengenden

Ghanian leader  
appeals to the nation

Akkrá. The Provisional Council of National Defence, which assumed power in Ghana, is attempting to democratize the political life in the country, ensuring public participation in the ruling of the country and stamping out the corruptions and abuses that were rife under the previous regime.

In his address to the nation, the head of the Council, J. Rawlings, announced that shortly, a declaration in defence of the interests of the people would be published. This document will replace some of the provisions contained in the suspended cons-

titution. A number of new laws are being drawn up and will soon be released.

He demanded that within 20 days all the political parties in Ghana must submit to the national commission for democracy information concerning their bank accounts and financial sources. He noted that the Council will revise all the contracts specifying foreign investment in Ghana, to check whether they are in line with the national interests of the country. In future, he stressed, all such agreements to be met the requirements of the Ghanaian economy.

## Nishihiro to visit China

Tokyo. S. Nishihiro, a high ranking member of the Japanese national defence agency, will set out on January 13 for Peking to conduct talks with Chinese military leaders on the situation in the Middle East. "Asahi" reports. He will meet the deputy chief of the general staff of the Chinese army,

Wu Xinglan, and other ranking figures and familiarize himself with combat training in the Chinese army.

This will be the first visit to China by a military decision-maker from Japan. The paper points out, describing the visit as a step towards the expansion of bilateral military contacts.

WHY INDIA  
COOPERATES  
WITH THE USSR

Delhi. There are people who accuse India of favouring the Soviet Union. But the USSR is the one that has always supported India, said the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi during her meeting with a group of Indian diplomats. The Soviet Union supports young states in the most diverse matters, she stressed. At the same time, when it comes to economic cooperation, the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America face a united front of Western countries.

Indira Gandhi has noted that India on several occasions appealed for help to the United States, each time it was refused.

## UNREST IN SUDAN

Khartoum. The Associated Press news agency reports from the Sudanese capital that during four days thousands of people took to the streets in protest against the policies of the Nimeiri regime.

The protests were sparked off due to the recent 60 per cent rise in the price of sugar and by the authorities' intention to increase the price of flour and bread. The angry mass sacked 120 shops, burned car tyres and stoned passing vehicles.

Beirut. The Lebanese newspaper "Al-Naba" reports that police and security forces blocked seven thousand demonstrators in one area of Khartoum and opened fire upon the protesters. 2,500 people were arrested during the clash.

Shops and department stores in the capital are closed, along with many industries, and government offices are being guarded by army and police detachments.

CORSICA RECEIVES  
'SPECIAL STATUS'

Paris. The French Council of Ministers has approved the decree granting Corsica a "special status". The island since 1975 was divided into two parts, now its 200,000 inhabitants will receive a regional assembly (parliament) consisting of 61 deputies elected by a general election for a term covering six years. The first such election is expected to be held next summer. The Corsican regional assembly will deal with local matters such as industries, agriculture, transport, culture and education.

FACTS  
and EVENTS

Police in France have discovered a hoard of ammunition stolen on November 22 last year from the depot of the military camp at Fols in the Department of Ariège. On that day a group of gunmen infiltrated the camp, neutralized the guards and took 413 submachine-guns and 100 heavy machine-guns. One of the gunmen has been detained. The police are continuing the investigation in order to establish the identity of the group involved.

The Japanese have found the first car with an engine made of ceramic parts. The engine is able to withstand temperatures of between 1,000°C and 1,800°C. This engine is able to dispose of its own heat by radiating it. Tests have shown that a ceramic engine is 30 per cent more efficient than conventional aluminium engines.

FACTS  
and EVENTS

France will officially celebrate the International Women's Day on March 8 this year. This announcement was made by Yvette Roudy, Minister-Delegate for Women's Affairs. The holiday will be marked by the exhibition, "Women and Labour", to be inaugurated by the head of government, and by other social functions.

The Brazilian government decided to nationalize the land owned by the American multimillionaire D. Ludwig in the Upper Amazonia. Press reports say that before the end of January the estate covering an area larger than some West European countries will be controlled by a group of national companies.

Nearly 200,000 people, twice the figure of last year, visited the annual national "Book-81" fair, held for over two weeks in one of Havana's central squares.

## PEOPLE

Richard Allen, Assistant to President for National Security Affairs, resigned following the scandal which accused him of receiving a bribe from Japanese journalists. Although the Department of Justice in Washington dismissed the scandal, these charges affected Allen's position.

Former Chinese Foreign Minister Qiao Qunhua, disgraced after the fall of the Maoist "gang of four" in 1976, has reappeared in public for the first time in five years at a performance of Six's opera "Carmen". Rauler reported from Peking.

Mr Qiao, 73, and his wife Zhang Hanzhi, former director of the Foreign Ministry Asian Affairs Department, attended the first night of a Peking production of the opera.

Mr Qiao's downfall in late 1976 was a major surprise as he was generally identified with the moderate faction and was a leading exponent of the late Chou En-lai's outward-looking foreign policy.

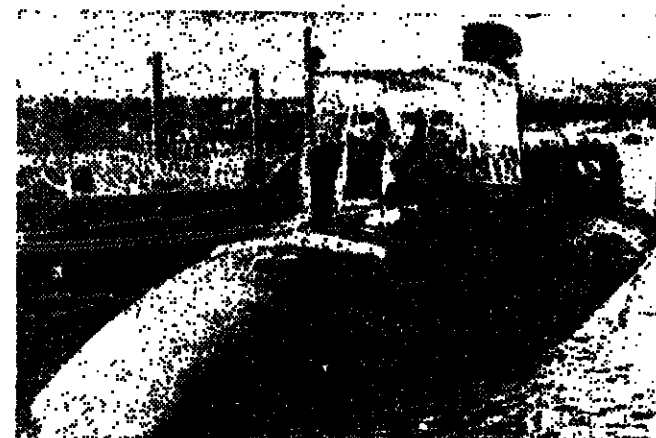
The reasons for his sacking have not been publicly disclosed, but privately Chinese officials have said Mr Qiao had been criticized for alleged connections with the purged gang led by Mao Zedong's widow Jiang Qing.

There have been occasional, unconfirmed reports that Mr Qiao would eventually be reinstated in an official post.

MENGELE EVIDENCE  
DESTROYED

Frankfurt am Main. According to "Frankfurter Rundschau", the West German federal department of criminal investigation destroyed the last photograph recorded in its archives of the next war criminal Josef Mengele.

The FRG still discloses charges against former Nazis. The scale of these accusations can be seen from the official statistics, stating that of the 88,498 cases brought to court concerning Nazi crimes, between the years 1945 and 1980, 78,602 were declared not guilty. Taking into account these suspicious figures, the report in the West German newspaper concerning Mengele is still appalling. The "chief doctor" of the Buchenwald and Auschwitz concentration camps was responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people; 200,000 were children. The Franco-Press news agency reports that Mengele, who has never been put on trial, is hiding out in Uruguay.



An official ceremony launching the submarine, "Phoenix", for the US Navy was held at the Groton naval base, Connecticut. Photo AP-TASS

## Science and technology

PREPARATIONS FOR  
AN EXPERIMENT

Soviet and US scientists will conduct an experiment in the coming five years to study the mysterious neutrino particle which originates in the entrails of stars and easily penetrates through planets and galaxies. A flux of these particles will be sent down to the earth from the city of Batavia, in the USA. After a hundredth fraction of a second they will be registered at the opposite end of the planet near Lako Issyk-Kul, in Central Asia. For this purpose a special equipment will be installed on the lake's bed, making it possible to intercept the traces of neutrinos and calculate its speed. Data concerning our planet will be obtained during this experiment and for the first time earth's age will be determined with an accuracy of 1 mm. The speed and the direction of the "drift" of continents will also be defined.

THE FISH THAT  
WEARS  
'SUN-GLASSES'

British scientists have discovered that one of the fish species inhabiting the seas of South-East Asia wears "sun-glasses". This effect is caused by special pigments located in the corners of the fish's eyes. When the sun shines brightly this pigment changes the colour into a dark colour; on a cloudy day and during dusk the colour turns transparent.

VOLCANO HEAT PUT  
TO GOOD USE

A heat and power plant near Manila, the Philippine capital, has been in operation for a year. It uses the thermal energy emitted from the local volcanoes. Having no oil resources of its own, the Philippines will continue "exploiting" the volcanoes in this productive manner.

## RAILWAY ACROSS THE KALAHARI DESERT

Maputo. President Q. Mastro of Botswana has announced that a detailed plan has been drawn up for the construction of a railway line across Africa's largest desert, the Kalahari. The new rail link will connect Zambia, Zimbabwe and

Botswana with the Namibian port of Walvis Bay, on the Atlantic coast. The construction will last an estimated ten years and will cost a thousand million dollars. This will be one of the costliest projects ever undertaken in Africa.

## DC-10S GROUNDED AGAIN!

Washington. The safety of the American-made DC-10 airliners was again questioned, after the US Federal Aviation Administration requested that the aircraft manufacturers, McDonnell Douglas, carry out further reliability tests of the engine used in these giant

liners. This decision follows a near disaster when the engine of DC-10, disintegrated on the ground immediately before take-off in Miami, Florida, last September, and the pilots only just managed to stop the plane on the runway.

## OF INTEREST

## Awaiting recognition

The latest creation of the eccentric Swiss artist J. Penzoldt happens to be a machine which inflates the big balloons which inflate the balloons in the world. In the past eight years Penzoldt has reached the summit in West European popular, creating a whole series of machines which, depending on his mood, can jump like frogs, or produce huge balls of smoke resembling a lion in a sky-scraper. J. Penzoldt is not hindered by the indifference of his fellow countrymen. He is now patiently awaiting recognition for his balloon-blowing machine so that it could be entered into the Guinness Book of Records.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

## AMERICAN 'AID'

Washington, as the foreign aid bill demonstrates, does not bother to take into account moral issues while what matters is the military and economic requirements of its policy of global expansion. PRAVDA writes, commenting on Reagan signing a foreign aid bill.

The newspaper points out that the president has characterized the US aid as a factor contributing to regional stability. Meanwhile, it lists the list of the countries receiving US "aid" its share amounts to one-fifth of the appropriations set aside for this purpose.

Pakistan is a similar "model of stability". In South-West Asia. During the past 16 years it has provoked three wars on the subcontinent and is vigorously supporting Afghan counter-revolution action. The bill signed by the US President lifts the cosmetic restrictions on "aid" to Pakistan that have so far been in existence, though they have not prevented the United States from supplying 3,000 million dollars' worth of weaponry to that country.

In accordance with the new administration's policy of overlooking the faults of its friends, PRAVDA continues, restrictions on "aid" to the Pinochet regime in Chile, suspended in the 1970s, because of the violations of human rights, have been lifted.

## PEKING-SOUTH AFRICA: LINKS

The Soviet journal ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY describes China's collaboration with the South African apartheid regime as Peking's betrayal to the interests of the national liberation movement in Africa.

Denouncing the Pretoria regime in word, the journal writes, China is indeed linked with it by a certain system of relations, stipulated, on the one hand, by Peking's search for allies of anti-socialism, and, on the other hand, the means' hope to use the Chinese stand for revitalizing the national liberation struggle in the south of Africa.

The racist optimism is based, specifically, on trade links that China and South Africa have been maintaining for more than two decades now, with the volume of their trade increasing from year to year. But trade is not the main element in China's relations with Pretoria.

It is not accidental, the article stresses, that at the United Nations, China and South Africa acted in concert over the Angolan (1975-1976) and Zaire (1978) events.

The article points to secret meetings between Chinese and South African officials that took place in recent years. Flirting with the racists, the Peking leaders simultaneously make attempts to establish links with organizations, which wage armed freedom struggles for the south of Africa, in a bid to ensure their position in the eventuality of a democratic majority coming to power.

## GENERAL ZIA'S FAIRY TALES

In his recent interview to the magazine "Asia Week", Gen. Zia ul-Haq told the readers that Pakistan was threatened with Soviet invasion. We shall certainly defend ourselves to the last Pakistani. We shall certainly defend ourselves to the last Pakistani. We shall certainly defend ourselves to the last Pakistani.

Mikhail Goryanov writes in SOVIETSKAYA ROS-SIYA that it would be useless arguing with the general's anti-Soviet fairy tales. They were refuted and criticized in most Middle Eastern countries, whom he presumes to represent. Yet, his inventions do not end here. He is scolding the Pakistanis' intimidating everybody with the "Soviet threat", pointing fingers which will ensue "when the Russians come". The author points out that Zia threatens his own people with the presence of a "Soviet yoke" for obvious reasons. He must know that the USSR does not intend to capture Pakistan, and more than once it proposed to develop relations with his country on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. He makes deliberate efforts to conceal from the Pakistanis people the constructive proposals by the Afghan government and by the Soviet leaders to normalize the situation in South-West Asia. Ordinary Pakistanis are not informed that the USSR regards with respect the spiritual and cultural values of other peoples and their religions.

## VIEWPOINT

Alexander GUBER

WHO WILL FEEL  
THE EMBARGO STING?

Reagan's decision on economic sanctions against the Soviet Union will produce at least two results: declining Soviet-American trade and the continued reduction of Americans reputation as a trade partner.

Characteristically enough, it wasn't long ago that Reagan denounced a similar measure taken by Carter, his White House predecessor. He was then aware of the total ineffectiveness of the embargo, as a leverage against the Soviet Union and the damage it made to the US economy itself. What has changed his opinion?

The Soviet economy has expanded, while Soviet-American

trade has markedly declined. Now that Reagan's decision is in question, the US accounts for less than two per cent of Soviet foreign trade and some two per cent of Soviet technological imports. Bilateral trade is below 0.2 per cent of the Soviet gross national product.

A realistic view of the situation reveals that Washington can stop only this much. Moral considerations apart, specifically those concerning fair play that do not count for the American president, let us new look at the economic aspect of this issue.

Until recently US exports to the Soviet Union predominated



the last resort, produce what we need ourselves.

The current embargo stratagem presents a new addition to a series of similar past episodes. The latest one, for instance, resulted in falling American exports to the USSR and the subsequent multibillion losses for American firms, but at the same time gave a considerable boost to Soviet-Western trade (excluding the USA). One still remembers the controversy over the large-diameter pipes, banned from delivery, so we produced them ourselves. Such examples in the history of our economic relations with the USA and other Western nations are numerous and each time they repeat or later proved counterproductive. Those willing to repeat them are becoming few and far between, which is proved by the current reaction by US partners to the Reagan decision.

Trade is a serious business, and a light-hearted approach to it, including unfulfilled obligations, "punishing" a partner, proves an unproductive policy. American firms have already started calculating their future losses.

© 1982 by Alexander Guber

Job-eating  
robotsA most original  
performance

A funny thing happened in Bristol, Britain. The cable controls were clogged and radio silence of the Bristol branch of the BBC ended up listening to the telephone conversation of Harry Bass, a machine-tool operator, with his son, that lasted 50 minutes. Harry gave jokes and sang merry ditties. After this unusual "concert" was ended, Bass received hundreds of letters, thanking for the original "programme".

Tokyo. Nearly 70 per cent of the Japanese feel that the increasing use of industrial robots shall lead to higher unemployment. Reitter reports with reference to the Japanese press.

The "Mainichi Shimbun" interviewed 3,000 people aged over 20 and found that 67 per cent thought robots and office automation would lead to increased unemployment.

Last month, the Japanese government ordered an investigation into safety standards after a factory robot killed its human operator. This was the first recorded incident of its kind.





Inside the reanimation room of the Institute. A special monitoring system enables the staff to continuously watch seriously ill patients. ● Professor Nikolai Vashin, head of the neurosurgery department.

## NEUROSURGERY INSTITUTE'S GOLDEN JUBILEE

In January 1932 in Moscow there appeared a neurosurgery research institute, later named after its initial director, Academician Nikolai Burdenko.

This outstanding surgeon organized the whole institute upon an interdisciplinary basis, initiating the productive interaction between specialists in various medical fields. Surgeons, neuropathologists, oculists, otolaryngologists, X-ray specialists, and physiologists worked in a single team. Such coordination, Burdenko believed, is necessary to study a patient in depth, and forms the only approach to understanding the organization of the central nervous system.

At present the Institute is the largest Soviet neurosurgical establishment greatly involved in diagnostics and treatment of vascular troubles of the brain, head and spinal injuries and in the development of surgical treatment. Every year some 3,000 people are given check-ups at the Institute and half as many are being operated upon.

The Institute has won renown both in the USSR and throughout the world. Many scientists from abroad come to the Institute to work with Soviet colleagues on fundamental treatment problems in modern neurosurgery.

## Round the Soviet Union

● THE CASPIAN SEA LEVEL IS AGAIN RISING—BY MORE THAN HALF A METRE IN THREE YEARS. In the opinion of scientists this is connected with climatic changes in the European part of the continent, specifically in the Volga River basin. The local climate has become more humid and the river's annual flow increased by a third. Specialists believe till year 2000 the level of the Caspian Sea will annually rise by 12-17 cm a year.

● NURSE MARIA FEDYUKOVA WORKING IN A POLYCLINIC IN RYAZAN HAS BEEN AWARDED THE INTERNATIONAL FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL. This is the highest award presented by the International Committee of the Red Cross to medical nurses and sanitarians for their selfless work in serving the wounded and the victims of wars and natural disasters. During the Second World War, Fedyukova took 500 wounded soldiers over a river under heavy shelling.

● WITHOUT DISMANTLING A DIESEL ENGINE ONE CAN ESTABLISH THE CAUSE BEHIND THE VIBRATION OF ITS UNITS. The device for this was developed by scientists of the Tashkent Institute of Railway Engineers.

● THE TRADITIONAL REPUBLICAN FESTIVAL OF PEOPLE'S THEATRES AND STUDIOS WAS HELD IN ORDZHONIKIDZE, THE CAPITAL OF NORTHERN OSETIA. More than 50,000 people of this autonomous republic participated in amateur art activities.

## THE FIRST IN THE COUNTRY'S EAST

Ethylene has reached the site of the Ziminsky chemical plant, now under construction in Eastern Siberia, via a pipeline covering 230 km, thus the construction of the first Angarsk-Zima ethylene pipeline has been completed and will form an artery linking together the mighty petrochemical and chemical industries in Eastern Siberia.

## Advanced unit undergoes tests

The Krivorozhstal plant in the Ukraine is now testing technological equipment for an oxygen unit based on freezing techniques.

The unit is capable of producing 70,000 cu m of oxygen an hour, employing the latest technological and scientific advances and the past experience of simi-

lar units. The unit produces two times more oxygen than its predecessors, and the automated processes have eliminated the need for more personnel.

When in full operation, the unit will fully meet the oxygen needs of the country's largest iron-and-steel works and accelerate smelting processes.

## Amphibious tractor tested in the Arctic

Specialists of the Olenyok Tractor Works have designed an amphibious tractor, which has been tested under severe Arctic conditions. The caterpillar vehicle can tow cargo pontoons from a ship to the rocky shore, and is indispensable for work in shallow coastal waters inaccessible to conventional launches.

## POWER FOR WESTERN SIBERIA

A 13th unit is now operational at the Surgut thermal power station. It functions on casing-head gas, bringing its aggregate capacity to nearly 2,800,000 kW. The 14th unit will commence late this year.

Still buildings are more resistant to low-frequency vibrations, while flexible buildings are more resistant to higher frequency tremors. Taking this factor into consideration, the new system of "on-off couplings" was developed which can, depending on the nature of vibrations, turn a "stiff" building into a "flexible" structure, or otherwise.

## GREAT LITERARY WORKS FORM A STIMULUS

The excessive passion for other writers' books is harmful upon a writer's particular style. In an article published in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, the writer Vyacheslav Pavlovskiy ponders over this problem. How can one understand and appreciate the works of colleagues? They have simply to be read, because a literary work is the genuine biography of a writer, his inner self.

Thus, reading is not merely the collecting of necessary information, but a spiritual contact which is essential for any cultural person, whose writing represents a form of artistic expression.

I believe that reading other works by a writer develops a kind of "refresher course", helping to develop creative practices, and experiencing how similar problems are solved by others.

Since the time of Leo Tolstoy the view is current that in order to write one good book one must read at least several first-class books. One cannot fix the exact "number", but must study such literary works until they become very close to the writer. Sometimes other writers' books form a stimulus and give greater confidence in oneself, directing the way of thinking amid the vast literary field.

## Places to visit

## SPACE HEROES COMMEMORATED

In October 1967, to mark the tenth anniversary of the first man-made satellite, an alley of space heroes was inaugurated at the entrance to the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements in Moscow. This includes the sculptural portraits of Sergei Korolyov, the designer of space technology, Yuri Gagarin, the first man to orbit the earth, Valentina Nikolayevna Tereshkova, the first woman to venture into space, Pavel Popovich and Alexei Leonov, the first to make a spacewalk, and Vladimir Komarov.

The sculptural complex is crowned with a 107-metre-high monument—a swift ascending missile with a tail of flames, created from ribbed titanium, and the monument to Konstantin Tsiolkovsky.

Recently another sculptural portrait was added to the alley, the monument to Mikhail Gorbunov known as the Chief Theoretician of space flights before his name became really famous.



## Science and technology

## COTTON HUSK CEMENT

Polymer softeners and cotton husks helped double the operation time of oil and gas wells without repair.

This country's additive considerably strengthens the cement, which is used for casing strings. The cementing layer turns elastic and therefore is resistant to any deformation.

This new technology for cementing wells was introduced into the oil and gas deposits of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Tyumen.

According to experts the complex additives on the basis of softeners and fibrous materials shall also be applied in the building materials industry.

another and each species existed over a relatively short period of time, therefore these organisms can serve as guides for determining the age of rocks.

## 40 MILLION-YEAR-OLD FISH

The hepaticolite of Sciurites that the Canadian geologists found in the volcanic rocks of the Yukon basin bottom is confirmed by the fossilized fish discovered in the sandstone layers 400 metres above sea level close to the Verkhovina Irkutsk settlement.

This was established as a result of paleontological investigations revealing that the fish was a new, undescribed tuna species. Its body is 700 mm long and reaches a maximum height of 222 mm. It lived about 40 million years ago. At that time intensive Alpine mountain-forming processes reduced the area of seas as a result the fish were left stranded at such heights.

## FROM THE SEA DEPTH

Two thousand rock samples containing the remains of graptolites (long-extinct marine organisms) were presented to the Nature Museum of the Latvian Republic by scientists from the All-Union Research Institute of Marine Geology and Geophysics. The samples have been discovered in the bore cores of the wells drilled on the territory of the republic.

The collection includes hundreds of species of tiny organisms from the Silurian and Ordovician, which inhabited 500-400 million years ago and fed on microalgae. These creatures were distinguished for their unusual forms. Graptolites are a valuable material to study the evolution of the organic world is not only of theoretical importance, but also of practical interest. The graptolites quickly replaced one

## BRONZE AGE METAL WORKERS

The complete cycle of copper smelting production, which existed on the site of today's Kazankulov over 3,000 years ago, has been restored by the republican archaeologists. In the Alatau settlement well-preserved ancient copper smelting workshops were discovered. That copper smelting reached a high level in the 2nd mil-

## HOUSE-WARMING FOR THE MUSES

Father Frost handed to the children of Yerevan the keys to the city's first specialized school of arts where more than 700 young musicians, artists, singers and dancers performed a concert around the New Year Tree.

The school now has all the facilities at hand for their studies and creative activities, including a concert and opera hall, a picture gallery, and spacious studios.

Similar educational establishments based on the existing art and music schools are being opened in all the towns and district centres of the Armenian republic. Art and music teachers believe such schools allow for the comprehensive education of teenagers. There is always music in the classes of the fine arts, and in their turn, young artists help their peers create the settings for operas and ballets.

Today, there are more than 170 thousand children attending classes at 111 music and art schools in Armenia.

## NEW SOVIET RESEARCH SHIP

A new research ship has joined the Soviet fleet. The Ocean shipyard in Arkadyev, Chkalov, presented scientists with the ship "Akademik Abram Kotel'nikov", built for oceanological research.

The new ship with a displacement of 10,000 tonnes has been named after the outstanding Soviet scientist and specialist in shipbuilding, mechanics and mathematics (1863-1945).

The motorship features hydrological, chemical, oceanographic and other laboratories, a computer centre and onboard facilities for the launching and return of vehicles carrying crews of aquanauts.

## VIEWPOINT

## 1982: FEATURES OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

Yuri CHAPLYGIN, Candidate of Science (Economics)

Data concerning the results of the past economic year now being processed, it becomes clear that in 1981 the national income increased by 3 per cent, the industrial output by 3.4 per cent, and there was a 2.8 increase of labour productivity in industry.

The commentators regard these figures as satisfactory. However, against the background of the overall recession in the world, they look encouraging, and even more so as 1981 presented many difficulties felt mainly in agriculture, which suffered from adverse weather conditions.

The expansion trend in the Soviet economy is being replaced by the intensive use of economic, scientific and technical potential already gained. This conversion should be completed in the 80s.

Another step in this direction will be advanced this year. The planned production quotas for 1982 are moderate, and they have been devised, considering practical possibilities. Yet, they are high enough for us to approach the rate of economic growth assigned for the current five-year plan of 1981-85. In industry, the key sector of the Soviet economy, it is planned to increase the production by 4.7 per cent. Even so tough restrictions have been placed on investment and the use of material, energy and labour resources. Under these conditions, the planners believe, the enterprises will accurately assess their costs instead of depending on state aid.

Industries are being encouraged to develop on these new lines, both by planning and budgeting. This system is now being implemented at all managerial levels.

Naturally, this transition from the familiar system of quantitative assessments to a more complex qualitative evaluation cannot be perfected overnight. Economic and psychological collisions will take place. Yet, no sensible economist ever hoped that the planned management needs no human involvement. Room has always existed for personal initiative and creative fulfillment in the State plan, which is a law for the Soviet society.

Although all the branches of the economy share the same goal, the methods for and manner of reaching this goal differ. The most important thing for the fuel and energy industries is to increase the efficiency of fuels, particularly of gas, to the level meeting domestic requirements and satisfying foreign trade commitments. Engineering is expected to produce better equipment. The next five years will see a 1.5 times higher rate of technological updating. A country's position in order to substantially improve the output of consumer goods.

Both the state and factories rapidly enlarged their expenditures on social needs and housing, the improvement of the labour conditions and holiday-making standards. Most increases will go to families with children, pensioners, and those who, like miners, face potential risks.

## The crafts of Kirov

Dymkovo toys are now widely popular both in this country and abroad. The gaily coloured figurines made in the northern town of Kirov now grace the homes of many folk art connoisseurs. In the last century peasants used to make clay toys, now highly skilled artists design the models for all manner of toys handicrafted there. Galina Baranova (photo) is one such artist.

The town is also noted for many other ancient handicrafts, including lacemaking.

Photos by Mikhail Kukhtaryov

## OF INTEREST

In 1981 B.C. was proved from the furnaces in which charcoal was obtained, the ore burnt and blister copper smelted, with its subsequent refining. Preliminary investigations have proved that the ancient metal workers used not only lead ore, but also manganese, the combined method of extracting copper from sulphide ores, which was hitherto considered to be an invention from a later period.



Kirov lace.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### LASH VESSELS FOR THE ARCTIC

M. Mirashchenko, D.Sc. (Engineering), writes in the VODNY TRANSPORT newspaper that a most powerful Arctic merchant marine is being built in the Soviet Union, capable of navigating the Arctic waters all the year round. In the near future nuclear power plants will be installed not only on ice-breakers, but also on other ships. A major step in this respect is the construction of the Soviet Union's first LASH (lighter aboard ship) vessel fitted with a nuclear plant. It is designed to carry up to 75 lighters aboard and to cruise in ice-packed water.

A nuclear-powered LASH presents a promising solution to the Arctic problem, since this area practically lacks major well-equipped ports and bunker bases while handling the increasing cargo traffic. The nuclear LASH with a container carrying capability is intended firstly for prolonged Arctic navigation and secondly for year-round cruising. In summer, it will deliver lighters to the Siberian and North rivers while in winter, accompanied by powerful ice-breakers, it will facilitate through container traffic.

The first LASH will have a 40,000 hp plant capable of developing a speed of 20 knots. Its length is 260 metres, width 32 metres, and the deadweight of 32 thousand tonnes.

Another LASH is now being built at Kherson. It will be equipped with a 30,000 hp diesel and has a capacity for 82 lighters. It is also intended for the Arctic navigation, though in winter it will deliver cargo to Vietnam and other countries in South-East Asia.

Several more such LASH vessels have been planned within the next ten years.

### WILL EXTRATERRESTRIALS VISIT US?

Is it not impossible that spacemen will one day meet a UFO (unidentified flying object), asks Yuri Malyshev, a Soviet Pilot-Cosmonaut, in the TEKHNKA—MOLODOYOSHI magazine.

No one on earth would call UFOs a lie, since thousands of people have seen them for themselves. Yet, the physical nature of UFOs remains unexplained, and those who believe UFOs are spacecrafts from outer space add fantasy to fact. Any possible appearance of extraterrestrials in the vicinity of earth does not mean an immediate contact with us. That we shall be ultimately studied for a certain time is more probable. In this respect UFOs behave like our hypothetical visitors.

### THE SEISMIC PROBLEM

Buildings in areas of high seismic risk must be both safe and comfortable and good looking. STROYBELNAYA GAZETA writes about one of the interesting projects, a system for protecting structures against earthquakes by means of "engaged-disengaged couplings". This system was used in the construction of Sevastopol.

Two ideas clashed regarding the theory of seismic stability in developing areas. It was initially believed that the "stiffer" the building, the safer it is seismically; now people tend to think that the more "flexible" the building the better it stands up to underground tremors. Practice has shown, however, that the consequences of a quake depends on its nature, or the soil movement.





## 'GISELLE' FROM PARIS

Grand Opéra de Paris leading soloists Christine Thesmar and Michael Donard recently participated in their first yet "Russian Winter" art festival in Moscow, appearing in Adam's "Giselle" (photo) at the Bolshoi Theatre, the Kremlin Palace of Congresses, and the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre in Leningrad.

The part of Giselle was among those which earned Christine Thesmar the name of "Star Dancer". Michael Donard made his mark appearing in romantic parts. They first came to the USSR several years ago with a Grand Opéra de Paris Company.

Photo by Georgi Soloviyov

## MOSCOW SETS AN EXAMPLE

"Moscow sets an example for us to follow" is the heading for a review published by the Italian newspaper "Il Secolo XIX", concerning the guest performances of the Moscow Children's Musical Theatre in Italy. The paper noted that the company, sharing no equal in the world, set an example in its highly skilled programme, including music, singing, fragments and ballets. This attracted the attention of Genoa children and aroused the admiration of their parents.

The theatre performed in six Italian cities, said Natalia Vasilievna, chief director of the

theatre. We gave 17 performances and the programme took into account the interests of different age groups. For the children we performed "Little Red Ridinghood" by Raukhverger, and for teenagers we held a gala concert "Russians", which included works from Russian and Soviet composers. Specially for this tour we prepared an exhibition depicting the work of our theatre and our unique beginnings. Our troupe consisted of 75 actors and actresses and all our performances took place upon the stages of large opera theatres.

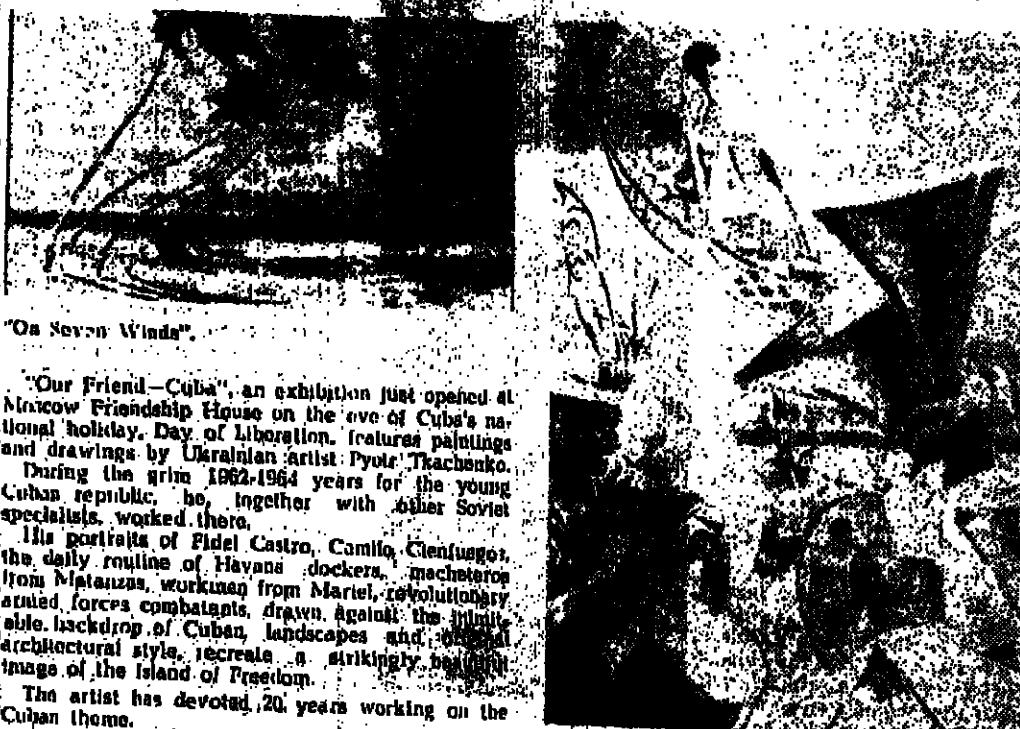
## Memoirs of Marlene Dietrich

The Iskustvo Publishing House in Moscow is preparing the memoirs of Marlene Dietrich, an outstanding actress of our time. The book describes her roles in films, her variety programmes, her work in literature, her antifascist activity and meetings with famous people. Marlene Dietrich has described the portraits of

such famous personalities as Ernest Hemingway, Konstantin Paustovsky, Charlie Chaplin, Jean Gabin, Svyatoslav Richter, Blith Plaf, Charles de Gaulle, Franklin Roosevelt.

The book has been translated into Russian by Maya Kristalinskaya, a popular Soviet variety singer.

## CUBA ON HIS MIND



"On Seven Winds"

"Our Friend—Cuba", an exhibition just opened at Moscow Friendship House on the eve of Cuba's national holiday, Day of Liberation, features paintings and drawings by Ukrainian artist Pyotr Tkachenko. During the years 1962-1964 years for the young Cuban republic, he, together with other Soviet specialists, worked there.

His portraits of Fidel Castro, Camillo Cienfuegos, the daily routine of Havana dockers, macheteiros from Matanzas, working from Mariel, revolutionary armed forces combatants, drawn against the brilliant, hazy backdrop of Cuban landscapes and architectural style, recreate a strikingly bright image of the island of Freedom.

The artist has devoted 20 years working on the Cuban theme.

Roman CHISTYAKOV

"Carnival"

## Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

## Lamara CHKONIYA

Every actor leaves a "visiting card". The soloist of the Tbilisi State Opera and Ballet Theatre shall be remembered for her role as Madame Butterfly in Puccini's opera.

In this part Lamara Chkoniya reaches the peak of mastery, technique and performance, revealing the high standard of her voice and theatrical art. Madame Butterfly's final aria is conveyed as a supplication from a woman deceived in her most inner feeling, who has lost everything, but continues to believe in the power of love. The actress brilliantly conveys the tragedy of her heroine, the hopelessness of her situation, and her unbearable grief.

Lamara Chkoniya's art and voice bear the influence of the Italian school, as her teacher, Professor Kashakashvili of Tbilisi Conservatoire, used to perform the soloist part for La Scala in Milan.

The singer's repertoire includes forty operatic parts, and nearly seven hundred romances and songs by composers from different countries and epochs. Two hundred and fifty works comprise part of her golden fund, and ten LPs are attributed to her name. The outstanding artistry of Lamara Chkoniya reveals itself in every performance and the audiences are never disappointed by her marvellous talents.

It is with an innate brilliance, perfection and delicacy, that she sings the tragic Lucia di Lamermour from Donizetti's opera, the light-minded and care-free Rosina from Rossini's "The Barber of Seville", and the romantic Tatyana from Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin". In her singing, she seeks firstly to create bright and colourful images, fully revealing her character, making her heroines identifiable to her audiences.

The artistic images the talented singer creates in the opera continue to live on in her concerts. Her performance is always marked with delightful singing and lyrical penetration, whether she performs Maria from "The Tsar's Bride" by Rimsky-Korsakov, Violetta from "La Traviata", Gilda from Verdi's "Rigoletto", or romances and songs



by Russian, Soviet or foreign composers. Lamara Chkoniya will present her new concert programme early in 1982, in Moscow.

Alexander GRECHANY

In the photo: Lamara Chkoniya as Maria in the Georgian opera "Daisi".

Photo by Andrei Stepanov

## FACTS and EVENTS

Guest performances. Irina Bogacheva, Leningrad's Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre soloist, drew large audiences when she performed classical works by Russian and foreign composers in Oslo, accompanied by the local philharmonic orchestra conducted, for the third year running, by Maris Jansons, of the USSR.

Theatre. Moscow's Gorky Art Theatre has premiered Mikhail Shatrov's publicistic drama "Victory Ahead!" focusing on the activities of Vladimir Lenin played by actor Alexander Kalyagin. The play was produced

by the theatre's chief director Oleg Yefremov.

Films. The "Peace Symphony", a new documentary, recently premiered at Moscow's Composers Club, recreates performances by distinguished masters from various countries at the First Moscow International Music Festival held in 1981.

Exhibitions. An exhibition consisting of 89 paintings from the so-called "Eastern cycle" by the Roerich, father and son, were recently mounted in Rostov-on-Don and Volgograd.

## Based on 'Kalevala'

The teams of the USSR State Committee for Television and Broadcasting and Yelradio Oy (Finland) are shooting the second film telling of the traditions of Kalevala in Karelia.

The first part of the film was produced in 1979 and now the second location will be filmed in the home lands of the world famous epic — "Kalevala". The film is about the past and present of the wooded Northern region.

## WHAT'S ON!

January 9-11

### THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 11—Concert by the State Siberian Dance Ensemble from Krasnoyarsk.

Bolskol Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 9 (mat)—Mozart, "Cost fan tutte" (opera); 9 (eve)—Prokofiev, "Romeo and Juliet" (ballet); 10 (mat)—Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera); 10 (eve)—Khramnikov, "The Hussar Ballad" (ballet); Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 9—Stravinsky, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (operetta); 10—Tchaikovsky, "Iolanthe" (opera); 11—Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet); Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 9 (mat, aft)—Raisman, "An Old Comedy"; 9 (eve)—Milyutin, "Girls in a Flurry"; 10 (mat, aft)—One-act ballets: Casagrande, "Pinochio's Adventures"; Khramnikov, "Kids From Our Backyard"; 10 (eve)—Nikolayev, Kremer, "Ballets"; 11—Stravinsky, "Die Fledermaus"; Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Leningradsky Prospekt). 9, 10—Britten, "Let's Make an Opera".

### FILMS

Under One Sky (USSR-Bulgaria).

About Soviet-Bulgarian friendship, fruitful cooperation between the two countries in the field of development of forest areas in the north of our country.

Cinema: "Udarnik" (2 Serapionovskaya St.). Metro Bilibino. Imeni Lenina.

Confidence Builds Responsibility (Hungary).

A film by the well-known Hungarian producer Zoltan Szabo about the peace of 1944 in the Great Patriotic War.

Cinema: "Zvyozdy" (14 Pushkinskaya St.). Metro Vernadskogo. Metro Vernadskogo.

### CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Kuvshinovskaya Embankment, Rostov Hotel). 9, 10, 11—Gold Moscow. A variety



The Shumen aluminium processing combine has been completed in Bulgaria. It is capable of producing various products from shaped metal to pipes and thin foil. The Shumen combine is a joint venture of the socialist countries. It was designed in Moscow, Soviet and GDR equipment was adjusted and put into operation by an international team. Now the combine will export its products to socialist countries.

## The fulfilment of economic cooperation

The 17th session of the Inter-governmental Soviet-Korean consultative commission on economic and scientific and technical problems ended in Moscow in signing a joint protocol.

The sides discussed the fulfilment of mutual commitments and the prospects for cooperation in the building and expansion of industrial enterprises in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with Soviet technical assistance. They also discussed the trade and payments protocol for 1981, the coordination of the planning agencies of the USSR and the DPRK on trade and economic cooperation covering the period of 1981-85. Further development of Soviet-Korean scientific-technical cooperation and other subjects were also discussed.

## JOINT PROJECTS AFOOT

Soviet specialists have designed a large mining and processing combine for Afghanistan, exploiting the rich copper deposits of the area. The USSR shall deliver equipment and help train personnel. Scores of power, engineering, agricultural, industrial and transport projects

## Contacts and contracts

① V/O Machinimport and the West German Liebherr company signed a contract in Cologne, under which the USSR will be supplied with 250 powerful truck-mounted cranes in 1982.

② A Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation protocol in the field of civil aviation was signed in Hanoi. The document provides for a further expansion of cooperation and for an increase in Soviet aid for developing transport and passenger aviation in Vietnam.

③ The 24th session of the CMEA Committee on Scientific and Technical Cooperation has ended in Moscow. The discussions were centred around coordination and standardization in the production of industrial robots. Microprocessor technology was also discussed.

are already being built in the country with Soviet aid. The existing facilities are important for the country's economy. The jointly built power stations, for instance, account for one half of the electricity produced in the country.

## In the interests of Latin American countries

Solto Grande, Sobradinho, Urra, and Olmos are the names of large hydroprojects being constructed in Latin America with Soviet assistance and designed with the aid of Soviet specialists. Reports are common in the Latin American press concerning the advancement of these projects, that symbolize the advancement of the country, as it continues along the road of economic progress. Such projects are also proofs of the developing mutually advantageous and long-term business contacts between the USSR and the Latin American countries.

Increasing trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and other socialist countries enable Latin American countries to work more actively as equal participants in an international economic exchange. This helps develop the national economy, therefore consolidating Latin America's economic independence and national sovereignty.

## International project in Kamyshtin

The first stage of the experimental plant in Kamyshtin on the Volga, for repairing and producing spare parts for gas pumping equipment has recently been completed. This project can rightfully be called a friendly project: the plant and the dwelling complex are being erected by the building organization from Brno, Czechoslovakia.

## The best of sparkling wines

The famous Massandra vineyard wines, stored in cellars for many years, are now on sale. They are valued in the world market for their incomparable flavour and many of them have been awarded gold medals and Grand Prix cups in international competitions.

The Massandra collection of wines is one of the rarest and the best in the world. They have been collected for decades. But this sort of wine that has been stored deep in the cellars for years must now be sold before losing its quality through age. Therefore it is now possible to sell a part of the old stocks whose age ranges from 30 to 40 years. These are the refined wines of unusual taste, especially light and possessing a perfect bouquet.

At an international contest a British expert, Dr. Teycher, mentioned only one brand among many wines tested at a closed meeting and said: "It is disrespectful to drink a wine of such a high quality in a sitting position and, therefore, my request to you is to stand up! I don't know which nation has produced this wine, but I dare to suppose that by all indications only Russia could be its homeland." And the expert was not mistaken. The wine was the white Massandra wine-stone, from the harvest of 1974. Now even older wines of this brand are on sale, and also pink Massandra and red wine.

Vladimir CHERTKOV

## DRILLING RIGS FOR UNDERGROUND DRILLING OF VARIOUS-PURPOSE BLAST-HOLES AND BOREHOLES

### NKR-100M DRILLING RIG

- for drilling boreholes of any direction in rock of any hardness;
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- borehole diameter is 105 mm, 80 m deep.

### BGA-2 DRILLING RIG, HYDRAULIC DRIVE

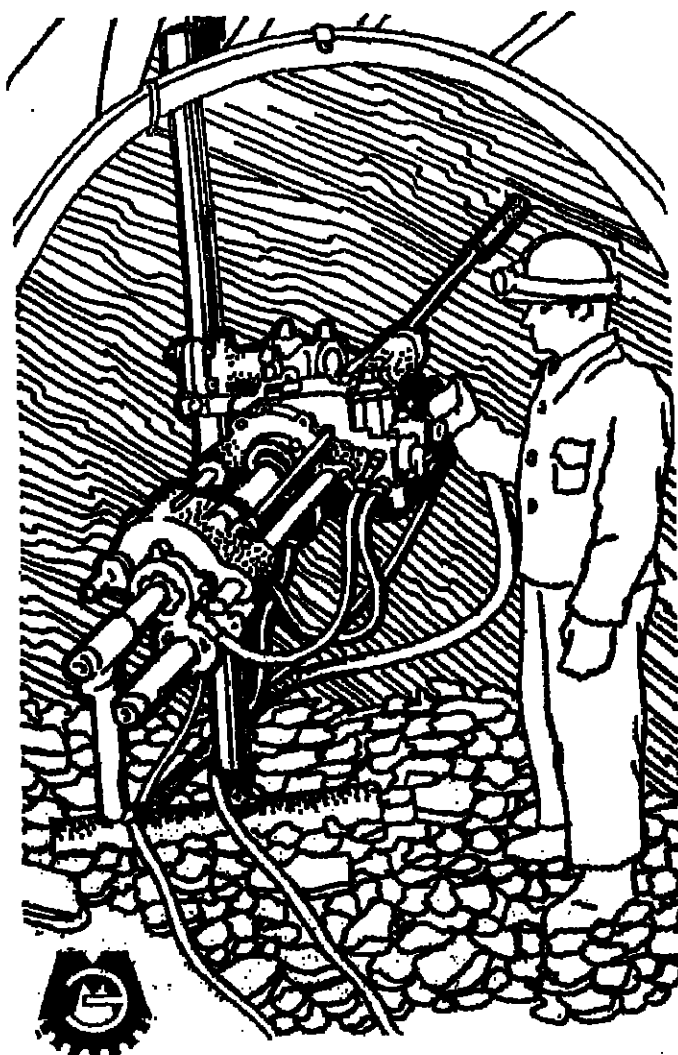
- for drilling vertical coal escapes, drainage, ventilation and other holes in different-hardness coals;
- for burner-drilling to 67 mm diameter with subsequent expanding to 390 mm or 550 mm;
- for drilling 60-m or 100-m deep holes by single rod lengths of 0.6 m.

### SBKNS-2 POWER-DRIVEN TRACK-MOUNTED DRILL

- for rotary-percussive drilling of 40-82 mm blast-holes 2.5 m deep;
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## SPACE TECHNOLOGY ON POSTAGE STAMPS

The post offices of many countries have issued stamps commemorating the achievements of the Soviet space program. The first such stamps were issued in 1957 in the GDR upon the launch of the first satellite, Sputnik, and a year later, the USSR and Poland.

The Apollo-Soyuz space flight, in which Soviet cosmonauts crew participated, was the widest coverage, nearly 40 countries devoted stamps to this event.

The Radio 1 Soviet Post office in Moscow prepared a reference containing Soviet Cosmonauts as depicted in Soviet stamps.

It was compiled by Moscow stamp collector, Vadim Anisimov, and Vladimir Shchegolev. The catalogue contains about 4,000 stamps and stamps issued in 59 countries.

## Philately